



ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

TO THE

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL



1948

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council J. BOWER, Esq., J.P.
Chairman of the Health Committee ... A. THOMPSON, Esq.
Chairman of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee Mrs. C. MOORE.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health (Part time)—

T. S. McKEAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer to Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics—

J. R. HUNTER, M.B., Ch.B.

Medical Officers to Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics—

M. I. GIBSON, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

H. T. TATE, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.O.G., M.M.S.A.

Obstetric Consultant—

C. BATES, M.B., Ch.M., M.R.C.O.G.

Consultants under Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia Regulations—

H. J. MALKIN, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), F.C.O.G.

M. GLEN BOTT, M.B., B.S. (London).

Health Visitors—

Miss E. A. CHAMBERS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss E. JEFFRIES, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Chief Sanitary Inspector—

J. T. UNWIN, F.S.I.A., M.R.San.I., R.S.I. Meat I. Cert. (To March).

P. BRISCOE, M.S.I.A., M.R.San.I., R.S.I. Meat I. Cert. (From April).

Additional Sanitary Inspectors—

P. BRISCOE, M.S.I.A., R.S.I. Meat I. Cert. (To March).

A. BUCKLAND, M.S.I.A.

A. ANDERSON, M.S.I.A. (From May).

G. W. RHODES, M.S.I.A., R.S.I. Meat I. Cert. (From July).

Clerks—

Miss M. SEVERN

Miss I. WATERFIELD

Miss R. ROBERTS

Miss J. BAILEY

ANNUAL REPORT for 1948

To the Chairman and Members OF Sutton-in-Ashfield Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report, which includes the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, for the year 1948.

Infantile Mortality remained at a low level for this district, but, as usual, not low enough. Detailed information will be found in Section A of the report.

Epidemics of measles and whooping cough caused many casualties amongst infants and children, but, fortunately, deaths were confined to two from whooping cough.

A few cases of poliomyelitis were notified.

Once again, NO CASE OF DIPHTHERIA occurred in a calendar year. The wisdom of your immunisation campaign is obvious.

Your welfare services continued to function as efficiently as possible up to the appointed day, when control passed to the Local Health Authority which, I hope, will continue your efforts to secure suitable premises at Stanton Hill. On this, the last official occasion on which I can do so, I would like to record your appreciation of the assistance given by all the voluntary helpers and by the midwives, whose co-operation has contributed much to the success of the clinics. My personal thanks are also due to your Health Visitors for their cheerful and very willing co-operation in all the branches of your welfare service. By their enthusiasm and hard work they carried the service on through many difficult years. Nor could they have been so successful had it not been for the administrative ability and alertness of our chief clerk, on whose efficiency depends the whole structure of the health services.

The most frequent subject of complaints from the public and of discussion in the Health Department is the problem of housing. Every effort is made to assist people, but only too often the difficulties are incapable of solution, except by the provision of a new house, and this is rarely possible. The Chief Sanitary Inspector and his Staff have worked really hard to improve conditions wherever practicable, though people may find this hard to believe. Your sympathetic interest in this difficult, and often distressing, problem, has enabled us to re-house several families living under very bad conditions, but many

more houses are needed for this purpose. However, we are moving, if slowly, though for every family re-housed we get many more dissatisfied, because they consider their own living conditions very much worse. It is still practically impossible to provide for families needing a four or more bedroomed house, however bad their home conditions.

The provision of a new house does not end the complaints, if the new house is in an ordinary housing estate, because some people look on tenants re-housed from so-called "slum" property as undesirable neighbours, and complain about your re-housing policy. This is, of course, because a small minority of families from bad (or any) property have no sense of responsibility or pride in their home. The penalty for such conduct might well be to return the offenders to an unfit house from which the tenant would be transferred to theirs. In one country, these families are re-housed on probation, under supervision on a special housing estate, before being passed as fit to take over an ordinary house. Possibly women housing welfare inspectors might be valuable in dealing with the problem. These remarks apply only to the small minority whose conduct is responsible for the general condemnation of all the others, and indeed the tidiness and cleanliness of some of the so-called "slum" houses reflects the greatest credit on the families compelled to live in them, and particularly the hardworking housewives.

From Section C of the report you will see that the number of conversions is increasing, with the help of property-owners. No comprehensive scheme is yet practicable, but this must be undertaken as soon as possible. Quite a serious problem is the disposal of the nightsoil from the 2,000 pail closets remaining. I have never agreed with disposal on the land for an urban area. Experiments in disposal through the sewers were not considered satisfactory and were abandoned. As it is likely we shall have an appreciable number of pail-closets for some years to come it would be well to consider whether there is any practicable method of disposal through the sewage works.

After 13 years' excellent service, Mr. J. T. Unwin relinquished his appointment as Chief Sanitary Inspector to take up dairy farming. His knowledge of the subject and his interest in agriculture was a great asset here and ensured a cordial relationship between the milk-producers and the Health Department. All his colleagues wish him every success in his venture. Mr. P. Briscoe who succeeded him proved a worthy successor. He and his staff have continued to grapple with the problems confronting us, and by their energy and co-operation have completed a good year's work.

I have made no reference to the effects of the National Health Service Act, 1946. It is too soon to make an unprejudiced report, and, in any case, any comments should be made to the Local Health Authority. I hope, however, that the excellent team spirit which prevails throughout the Health Department will not disappear from the new welfare service as a result of remote control.

Your obedient Servant,

T. S. McKEAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This year has been exceptional in more ways than one. It has been a period of "taking stock" in the field of housing, and the tackling of at least two other major problems which have been a constant source of worry to the department and to the community for some time—I refer to refuse disposal and the conversion of pail-closets.

Housing is a routine of hard effort and frustration. Since the beginning of the war, when all building operations were strictly curtailed, hundreds of houses have had no maintenance at all, and the result of eight years' rot and deterioration is now becoming obvious and increasingly difficult to deal with. Builders' costs have soared at an alarming rate and the builders themselves, in many cases, are reluctant to do repair work on old property, because, to use their own words, "they are almost ashamed to present their bills to the owners." The Council, faced with the responsibility of allocating new Council houses to families who were overcrowded, or in lodgings, or living in old and dangerous hovels, gave my department all the support they could, and it was possible to re-house families from fourteen old houses which were in an advanced state of dangerous dilapidation, and which are now permanently closed.

Apart from this, the department has carried on with house-to-house inspection, as far as possible, and a considerable amount of repair work has been maintained. I cannot pass from this subject without saying a few words on a matter on which I feel most strongly. In almost every community there has always been, and will be, a certain element who would never attempt to observe the code of decent citizenship, and the aftermath of war seems to have produced a sprinkling of individuals whose feelings of apathy and self-pity can only be relieved by damaging or destroying anything that comes within their reach. Such conduct can only act as a serious drawback to decent, healthy post-war planning, and here I stress the need for placing a little more responsibility on the shoulders of the individual. If he needs a new house—then build him one, but help him buy it by means of his rent, and place on him the responsibility of making sure that his home and family life is preserved and well cared for. He will think twice about damaging property—if he has to pay the bill.

A serious effort is now being made to tackle the problem of conversion of pail-closets. Owners of properties concerned have been circularised, offering a grant of £5 per conversion. I offered to meet any owner or builder at any time to discuss drainage problems and other difficulties. The response to this effort has been more than satisfactory, and there is every indication that many owners and tenants are co-operating in this matter. I feel next year will show even more marked results, but I need hardly add that the calls on the time and resources of the department are likely to be exceptionally heavy, as every conversion requires several visits, and often for long periods.

Refuse collection has been thoroughly overhauled and reorganised. Two new vehicles were obtained and the old ambulance garage was fitted out as a workshop. As a result of this, we are now able to recondition and repair our own fleet of vehicles. Every dustbin is now emptied weekly, within the five working days Monday to Friday, and old ashpits are being replaced by dustbins as speedily as possible. A separate salvage collection has always been maintained.

Food preparing and ice-cream premises have all been dealt with during the year. Many improvements have been effected under Section 13 of the Act, and one manufacturer has now installed expensive and up-to-date pasteurizing plant. By their co-operation with the department all have shown a genuine desire to produce an article of high standard.

At the close of this, my first year in office, I wish to place on record my thanks to the Council for the wholehearted support they have given me, to my staff and other officials, and last but by no means least to the Medical Officer of Health, whose continual encouragement and advice have been invaluable.

Your obedient Servant,

P. BRISCOE, M.S.I.A., M.R.San.I.,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area (in Acres)	..	..	..	..	..	10.506
Population (estimated mid-year)	..	..	..	..	..	39,630
Number of Inhabited Houses	..	..	..	..	..	11,394
Rateable Value (31st March)	..	..	..	..	..	£177,770
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate (Gross)	..	..	..	..	..	£740

Vital Statistics

				Total	Males	Females
Live Births—Legitimate	..	..	..	664	335	329
Illegitimate	..	..	..	42	24	18
Still Births—Legitimate	..	..	..	17	8	9
Illegitimate	..	..	..	1	1	0
Deaths	..	..	..	353	190	163
Death Rate (per 1,000 Population)	..	..	..	..	..	8.9
Birth Rate (per 1,000 Population)—Legitimate				16.7		Total
Illegitimate				1.0		17.7
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 births live and still)	..	..	..	..	..	24.8
Legitimate Rate (per 1,000 legitimate births live and still)	..	..	..	..	..	25.8
Illegitimate Rate (per 1,000 illegitimate births live and still)	..	..	..	..	..	23.2
Deaths from Puerperal Causes	..	..	..	..	..	0
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—						
All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	..	..	..	..	..	45
Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Births	..	..	..	..	..	44
Illegitimate per 1,000 Illegitimate Births	..	..	..	..	..	71
Special Death Rates per 1,000 Population:—						
Cancer (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	1.4
Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	0.05
Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	..	..	..	..	..	0.07
Chief Causes of Death						No. of Deaths
Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	81
Cancer	..	..	..	..	..	57
Intra-cranial vascular disease	..	..	..	..	..	52
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	22
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	..	12
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	..	11

Births

The legitimate birth-rate fell sharply to the lowest level since 1941. Illegitimate births remained about the same as last year.

Death of Infants under One Year

The Infantile Mortality rate remained low for this district, though still above the average for the Urban Districts of the County and considerably higher than the rate for the Smaller Towns of England and Wales.

The rates for respiratory infections and prematurity were rather lower, and for congenital malformation, rather higher, than in 1947.

Though housing conditions alone could not be held responsible for the deaths, the majority were in houses falling below acceptable standards. A few were in extremely bad houses and some in houses of average standard.

One of the illegitimate infants who died of gastro enteritis was very ill-cared for. Another infant, one of a family of three, living with the parents in a caravan, was treated successfully in the Forest Isolation Hospital for enteritis, only to succumb to pneumonia a month after discharge from hospital.

One mother had an emergency operation for appendicitis late in pregnancy and her infant, born prematurely the same day and weighing less than 2lbs., survived only 24 hours. Another premature infant who lived six days was one of twins, the other infant being still born. The mother had a toxæmia of pregnancy.

Abnormalities related to the Rh factor did not appear to be responsible for any of the deaths. Of the 24 mothers whose blood was examined, 21 were Rh positive and 3 Rh negative. One of the Rh negative mothers was the patient with appendicitis. The other two lost their infants, one at the age of two weeks from convulsions and the other at the age of seven weeks from enteritis.

The following table shows details of the mothers' Rh factor for births notified during the year:—

			Still Births	Live Births	Died under 1 year
Rh Positive	..	..	11	402	21
Rh Negative	..	..	1	82	3
Not tested	..	..	8	239	8
Totals			20	723	32

Registered cause of death.				No. of Deaths.		
(a) Under 14 days.				At home	In Hospital	Total.
Prematurity	..	..	..	3	5	8
Congenital Malformation	..			0	4	4
Atelectasis	..	..	..	0	1	1
Mongolism	..	..	..	0	1	1
				3	11	14
Mothers attended Ante-Natal Clinic				3	9	12

(b) 14 days and over.

Congenital Malformation ..	0	2	2
Respiratory Infections ..	5	1	6
Alimentary Infections ..	2	2	4
Whooping Cough	1	1	2
Convulsions	1	0	1
Miliary Tuberculosis ..	0	1	1
Acute Parotitis	1	0	1
Enlarged Thymus	0	1	1
	10	8	18

Mothers attended Ante-Natal Clinic	5	7	12
Child attended Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics	4	4	8

Infantile mortality rate for chief causes of death:—

		Prematurity	Congenital Malformation.	Bronchitis and Broncho-pneumonia.
1936	.. ..	11.2	8.0	20.9
1937	.. ..	28.3	6.6	21.6
1938	.. ..	16.5	7.5	7.5
1939	.. ..	9.4	4.7	14.1
1940	.. ..	20.4	4.7	12.5
1941	.. ..	15.2	9.1	10.6
1942	.. ..	14.0	12.6	15.4
1943	.. ..	18.4	6.6	18.4
1944	... ..	17.5	11.6	10.5
1945	.. ..	20.8	5.5	6.9
1946	.. ..	14.5	6.6	9.2
1947	.. ..	13.9	5.1	11.4
1948	.. ..	11.1	8.4	9.9

Year	Infantile Mortality in Wards.				Comparative Mortality.		
	East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby	Sutton- in- Ashfield	Urban Districts in Notts.	Smaller Towns England & Wales
1936	56	73	75	74	69	58	55
1937	54	57	61	100	70	63	55
1938	49	38	62	60	51	46	51
1939	55	74	45	49	57	51	40
1940	47	71	33	71	58	60	54
1941	55	55	94	86	67	65	56
1942	68	69	75	50	66	51	46
1943	54	75	79	66	67	48	46
1944	55	76	103	50	68	50	44
1945	41	66	36	67	53	49	43
1946	44	66	39	27	46	42	37
1947	47	52	26	46	44	37	36
1948	62	40	50	24	45	43	32

Infantile Mortality Rates under and over 1 month.
Under 1 month Over 1 month.

1936	..	..	..	26	43
1937	..	..	..	27	43
1938	..	..	..	40	11
1939	..	..	..	31	26
1940	..	..	..	36	22
1941	..	..	..	37	30
1942	..	..	..	36	30
1943	..	..	..	38	29
1944	...	...	...	38	29
1945	..	..	..	32	21
1946	..	..	..	26	20
1947	..	..	..	26	18
1948	..	..	..	24	21

During 1948 the number of deaths under one month was 17 and over one month 15.

The following tables show the number of deaths under one month related to the age of the mother and the number of pregnancies.

Age of Mother			Pregnancy					
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
Under 20	..	..	1	1	0	0	0	0
20—29 years	..	..	7	7	3	1	0	1
30—39 years	..	..	1	2	1	2	2	0
40 and over	..	..	0	2	0	0	0	1
			9	12	4	3	2	2

Combined still birth-rate and neonatal rate per 1,000 total births:—

1936	..	..	..	..	..	60
1937	..	..	..	..	..	67
1938	..	..	..	..	..	66
1939	..	..	..	..	..	53
1940	..	..	..	..	..	83
1941	..	..	..	..	..	85
1942	..	..	..	..	..	65
1943	..	..	..	..	..	71
1944	..	..	..	..	..	58
1945	..	..	..	..	..	56
1946	..	..	..	..	..	55
1947	..	..	..	..	..	48
1948	..	..	..	..	..	47

Premature Births

Notification of prematurity is still very unsatisfactory. Only thirty of the cases were properly notified. Information about the others was found on hospital discharge reports (7) and by the Health Visitors at their first visit (11). In one case, born in hospital, the first intimation that the infant was premature was on the transferable death certificate.

Sometimes Prematurity is given as one of the causes of death, though, in fact, the birth weight was more than 5½lbs. It appears doubtful whether there is general knowledge or acceptance of the legal definition of prematurity by birth weight.

The total number of premature births was forty-nine and the survival rate at the end of one month was 82%, as the following table shows:—

	Born at Home	Born at Hospital or Nursing Home	Total
	20	29	49
Survived at the end of one month	17	23	40
DEATHS:—Within 24 hours ..	2	1	3
Within one month ..	1	5	6
Later than one month	0	2	2

Two of the infants born at home were admitted to hospital, and both survived.

Two deaths occurred later than one month. One from Gastro Enteritis and one from Whooping Cough.

Blood examination was carried out on 30 mothers.

	Mothers			Infants Survived one month
Rh Positive	26	22
Rh Negative	4	3
Not Tested	19	15

					Rates per 1,000 Population.		
BIRTHS:—					England & Wales	Smaller Towns	Sutton-in- Ashfield
Live	..	..	..	..	17.9	19.2	17.7
Still	..	..	..	..	0.42	0.43	0.45

DEATHS:—

All causes	..	..	..	10.8	10.7	8.9
Whooping Cough	..	..		0.02	0.02	0.05
Diphtheria	..	.	..	0.00	0.00	0.00
Influenza	..	..	..	0.03	0.04	0.05
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..		0.01	0.01	0.00
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	0.51	0.46	0.35

NOTIFICATIONS:—

Scarlet Fever	..	..	1.73	1.82	1.41
Diphtheria	..	..	0.08	0.09	0.00
Typhoid Fever	..	..	0.01	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	..	..	0.01	0.01	0.00
Erysipelas	..	..	0.21	0.21	0.05
Pneumonia	..	..	0.73	0.60	0.05
Cerebro-Spinal-Fever	..	..	0.03	0.02	0.00
Measles	..	..	9.34	8.84	4.74
Whooping Cough	..	..	3.42	3.31	2.95

ANTE-NATAL, POST-NATAL, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE AND IMMUNISATION CLINICS

The following is the time-table of the Routine Clinics:—Extra Ante-Natal Sessions are arranged when necessary.

Situation	Maternity and Child Welfare	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Immunisation
Sutton-in-Ashfield: Forest Street (Near Library)	Tuesdays and Fridays, 2—4 p.m. Dr. attends every Tuesday, and 4th Friday in month 2.30 p.m.	Every Wednesday, and 2nd and 4th Thursdays each month, 2—4 p.m.	2nd Monday of each month, 2—3 p.m.	1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month, 2.30—3.30 p.m.
Huthwaite: Clinic, New Street	Every Thursday, 2—4 p.m. Dr. attends 2nd and 4th Thursdays in month, 2.30 p.m.	2nd and 4th Fridays, 2—4 p.m.	1st Monday, of each month, 2—3 p.m.	4th Thursday of each month, 3.30 p.m.
Skegby and Stanton Hill: Baptist Church, Stanton Hill	Every Monday, 2—4 p.m. Dr. attends 2.30 p.m.	1st, 3rd and 5th Fridays, 4th Wednesday, 2—4 p.m.	2nd Wednesday in month, 2—3 p.m.	2nd Tuesday of each month, 2.30—3.30 p.m.

Year	Infantile Mortality		Birth Rate		Death Rate	
	Sutton	England and Wales	Sutton	England and Wales	Sutton	England and Wales
1936	69.13	59	16.09	14.8	12.6	12.1
1937	69.98	58	15.30	15.58	13.37	12.4
1938	51.21	53	17.24	15.1	12.96	11.6
1939	57.29	50	16.2	15.0	14.2	12.1
1940	58.1	55	17.1	14.6	15.1	14.3
1941	66.8	59	17.5	14.2	*11.28	12.9
1942	66	49	19.7	15.8	*11.12	11.6
1943	67	49	21.3	16.5	*10.9	12.1
1944	68	46	23.6	17.6	*11.6	11.6
1945	53	46	19.6	16.1	*10.3	11.4
1946	46	43	19.6	19.1	*10.3	11.5
1947	44	41	20.1	20.5	*10.7	12.0
1948	45	34	17.7	17.9	*8.9	10.8
						*Crude

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS (To 5/7/48)

Clinic	No. of Sessions	New Cases	Total Attendances	Normal Cases	Abnormal Cases	Referred to Hospital
Sutton-in-Ashfield	1181	163	52	48
Huthwaite	154	22	10	8
Stanton Hill and Skegby	406	51	13	11
Totals	1741	236	75	67

Percentage of Total Notified Births represented by attendance:—82%
Average attendance at all Clinics per Session:—23

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE—ATTENDANCES AT CLINICS (To 5/7/48)

Clinic	No. of Sessions	New Cases		Total Attendances		Children seen by Doctor
		Mothers	Children Under 1 1-5 yrs.	Mothers	Children Under 1 1-5 yrs.	
Sutton-in-Ashfield	50	169	224	4260	3817	394
Huthwaite	27	33	56	1421	1109	124
Stanton Hill & Skegby	24	47	66	1431	1237	240
Totals	101	249	346	7112	6163	758

Percentage of notified live births represented by number of first attendances under one year:—88%

POST-NATAL CLINICS (To 5.7.48)

Clinic	No. of Sessions	New Cases	Total Attendances	Normal Cases	Abnormal Cases	Referred to Consultant
Sutton-in-Ashfield	6	102	111	99	3	0
Huthwaite	5	14	20	14	0	0
Stanton Hill	5	22	31	20	2	1
Totals	16	138	162	133	5	1

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE—VISITS (To 5/7/48)

District No	First Visits (1)				Re-Visits (2)				Visits to Expectant Mothers (3)					Total Visits					
	INFANTS		CHILDREN		Infants	CHILDREN													
	Within 14 days of birth	Btwn 14 & 28 days of birth	Later than 28 days after Birth	Age 1-2	Age 2-3	Age 3-4	Age 4-5	Age 0-1	Age 1-2	Age 2-3	Age 3-4	Age 4-5	1st		2nd	3rd	4th	5th	
No. 1	0	99	9	0	0	0	0	119	62	53	48	31	3	0	0	0	0	5	429
No 2	0	81	17	0	0	0	0	78	35	19	27	52	3	0	0	0	0	34	346
No. 3	6	121	0	0	0	0	0	233	114	71	30	16	7	1	0	0	0	0	599
Totals	6	301	26	0	0	0	0	430	211	143	105	99	13	1	0	0	0	39	1374

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Ambulance

974 patients were conveyed by ambulance or car to the 5/7/48.

Council Ambulance	..	..	..	..	683
Council Car	..	..	..	..	263
Kirkby-in-Ashfield Ambulance	..	..	..	..	10
Mansfield Ambulance	..	..	..	..	11
Hired Cars	..	..	..	..	7

The ambulance was out of commission for eight weeks and we hired one of Kirkby-in-Ashfield's ambulances at a total cost of £29 10s. 0d. The calls dealt with during this period are included with the Council Ambulance figures.

Clinics

Clinics provided by the Council:—See page 12.

Ante-Natal Clinic

New attendances represented 82% of notified births. Average attendance per session was 29 at Sutton, 14 at Huthwaite and 18 at Stanton Hill.

Routine Rhesus typing was continued at all clinics. The Kahn and Wasserman tests were included.

Rh Positive	..	..	..	391
Rh Negative	..	..	..	93
				—
Total	..	..	..	484
				—

Four cases with positive Kahn and Wasserman tests were referred to the Venereal Disease Clinic for treatment.

Venereal Disease Clinic

The nearest Clinic is at West Hill Drive, Mansfield.

Medical advice is available there as under:—

MALES. Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon; Thursday, 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

FEMALES. Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.; Wednesday, 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Blood Transfusion

The Regional Unit held three sessions at the Clinic during 1948. 292 Donors attended.

Twenty-eight new Donors were enrolled as a result of local publicity. Hospitals are entirely dependent on the voluntary donors and many more are needed to keep the blood bank adequately stocked, as well as to minimise the demands on each donor.

There is still no satisfactory substitute for human blood which is saving lives daily in every hospital, and is used regularly in the hospitals serving Sutton-in-Ashfield. At least twenty-six pints of blood were needed by maternity cases alone. As there are several blood groups and each patient must have the appropriate type transfused, it will be realised, that in order to get the twenty-six pints, a very much larger number of donors was necessary to ensure that sufficient blood of the required groups was available.

Maternity Services

207 patients were admitted to hospital, 65 others made private arrangements for admission to Nursing Homes, and two were admitted to The Nottingham Women's Hospital as private patients. Thus approximately 30% of expectant mothers secured accommodation in hospital or nursing homes.

As there is no information on the number of abortions admitted to hospital after July 5th, the eleven cases shown on the table were all before that date.

Eleven infants were successfully delivered by Caesarean Section.

The Emergency Obstetrical Unit was called out to a patient suffering from postpartum hæmorrhage. The mother made a satisfactory recovery after treatment, which included transfusion with two pints of blood.

Nine cases admitted to hospital had a blood transfusion, receiving in all 24 pints of blood.

Analysis of Cases Treated in Hospital

Condition	Admission arranged		Total
	Through Ante- Natal Service	By General Practitioner	
No home help available ..	0	0	0
Unsuitable home conditions ..	49	2	51
Age of Mother	7	0	7
Anæmia	2	0	2
Breast Diseases	1	0	1
Chest Condition	3	0	3
Epilepsy	1	0	1
Fibroids	2	0	2
Heart Disease	14	0	14
Hernia	1	0	1
Psycho-Neurosis	2	0	2
Syphilis	1	0	1
Bad Obstetric History ..	16	1	17
Toxæmia	23	2	25
Twin Pregnancy	2	0	2
Ectopic Pregnancy	0	1	1
Malpresentation	14	3	17
Pelvic contraction or Disproportion	11	2	13
Abortion	3	8	11
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage ..	3	1	4
Placenta Praevia	1	0	1
Early Rupture of Membranes ..	1	0	1
Premature Labour	2	5	7
Dystocia	2	7	9
Retained Placenta	0	3	3
Obstetric Shock	0	1	1
Post Maturity	8	0	8
Perineal Laceration	1	1	2
	170	37	207

No. of Patients admitted
to each Hospital:—

County Hospitals—Basford	110	19	129
Mansfield	57	12	69
Worksop	1	0	1
Mansfield General	1	2	3
Women's Hospital, Nottingham	1	4	5

Maternal Deaths

No deaths from puerperal causes were recorded.

Costs.

All the costs given are for the period 1st January to 5th July, 1948.

Maternity Cases		No. of Cases	Average Stay. Days	Maintenance £ s. d.		
Mansfield and District General Hospital ..	1	2	1	4	0	
County Council Hospitals	118	15	1145	10	9	
						£1146 14 9

Amount to be recovered:—

	£	s.	d.
87 Contributors (complicated cases)	400	18	8
13 Contributors (unsuitable home conditions)	45	10	0
11 Non-Contributors assessed on Income Scale	41	1	0
8 Non-Contributors who failed to return Income Form ..	46	1	8
	£533	11	4

£505 was received during the Financial Year 1/4/48 to 31/3/49. £45 11s. 8d. was written off as irrecoverable. £116 9s. 4d. was still outstanding.

The following table shows details of expenses not chargeable to patients.

	£	s.	d.
Doctors' Fees, Mansfield and Nottingham Women's Hospitals ..	2	2	0
Annual Consultant Fees	14	14	0
Hospital Charges, 11 visits to Consultant Clinic	1	7	6
18 X-Ray Cases, Mansfield Hospital	37	16	0
Examination at P.D. Laboratory (5)	1	17	6
	£57	17	0

Treatment in County Hospitals

From 1st January, 1948, the inclusive charge was increased to 13/2 per day, at Basford and Mansfield.

Consultant Clinic

Eight cases made 11 visits to the Consultant. Out-patients' charges at Hospital, £1 7s. 6d. Annual Fee to Consultant, £14 14s. 0d.

Dental Treatment

Owing to the illness of the County Dental Surgeon no Clinics were held in April and May.

					Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under 5.
Appointments given	..	..	..	..	7	8
Treatment not completed at 5/7/48	..	..	..	..	12	

The cost of Dental Sessions was £13 10s. Two patients who paid the total costs were supplied with dentures.

Hospital Treatment—Children under 5

Three infants were admitted to County Hospitals.

The cost to the Council was £38 12s. 6d., of which £13 4s. 0d. was recovered from the Contributory Scheme.

Orthopædic Treatment

Out-patients.	Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
	Attendances	..	..	..	..	..	..	261
	Cost	..	..	..	..	..	£32 12 6	
	Surgeon's Fees. 14 new cases	..	..	..	..	..	£7 7 0	
	8 X-Rays (4 cases)	..	..	..	..	..	£2 0 0	
	Appliances	..	..	..	..	..	£1 10 0	

In-patients. None.

Prevention of Deafness

No. of cases treated	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Contributory Scheme Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Cost to the Council	..	..	..	..	..	..	£18 16 7
No. of cases on waiting list at 5/7/48	..	..	..	..	..	..	27

Prevention of Blindness

No cases treated during the year.

Child Life Protection

Two cases were on the register.

Supply of Milk

						Sales		
						£	s.	d.
Sutton-in-Ashfield Clinics	..	..	..	..	.	1168	9	0
Huthwaite Clinics	..	..	..	..	..	345	13	9
Stanton Hill Clinics	..	..	..	..	.	369	19	5
						<hr/>		
						£1884	2	2
						<hr/>		

Free Issue, Income Scale—No change.

						£	s.	d.
Value of food issued	..	..	..	..	..	2	16	3
Income from charge of 6d. per tin	..	..	..	..	..	13	6	
						<hr/>		
Total cost to Council	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	9
						<hr/>		

Number of cases on free food.

	Sutton	Huthwaite	Skegby and Stanton Hill	Total
31/12/47	0	0	0	0
4/7/48	0	0	0	0

Cod Liver Oil and Fruit Juice

The average % take up of vitamins during the year, as shown by Ministry of Food returns, was:—

	Sutton-in-Ashfield			Division
Orange Juice	31.7	33.3
Cod Liver Oil	28.1	30.8
A. and D. Tablets	34.0	38.5

Supply of Sheets for Expectant Mothers

711 Coupon Equivalent Certificates were issued.

Home Helps and Domestic Helps

Under Miss D. Kemp's efficient management, the service rapidly developed and by the 5th July was already working well and had proved a great boon to many householders. It is to be hoped that the amalgamation of Sutton-in-Ashfield with several other districts for this service, under the Local Health Authority, will not detract from its established value here. The thanks of the Council are due to Miss Kemp for her successful organisation of a service which presents many awkward problems. It is fortunate for us, and for the County Council, that Miss Kemp has decided to continue her work under the new Authority. Her report for the period 1/1/48 to 5/7/48 follows:—

Eight cases were on the books at the commencement.

	Applications received	Applications dealt with	Cases not proceeded with
Maternity	.. 10	7	3
General	.. 30	22	8
Total number of helpers enrolled during the period	..	..	22
Total number of helpers employed	..	..	18
Average number of hours each helper worked	..	..	14 hours
Total hours worked by all helpers	..	..	3.033 hours
Number of cases paying whole cost	..	..	19
Number paying part of cost	..	..	5
Number of assessed cases paying nil	..	..	13

Health Visitors

The two Health Visitors had the assistance of Nurse Hall until the end of October, and Nurse Goodwin from August.

Adoptions

Twelve infants were adopted, the Health Visitors making the usual home visits and submitting reports for the guidance of the Court.

Care of Premature Infants

No additional facilities were provided.

The survival rate is shown on page 10.

Care of Illegitimate Children

Year	% of Live Births which were Illegitimate.			
1935	4.0
1936	4.3
1937	3.5
1938	4.5
1939	3.1
1940	3.9
1941	3.3
1942	4.6
1943	3.4
1944	6.2
1945	6.8
1946	6.2
1947	5.2
1948	6.1

The Social Worker reported as follows:—

1st January—5th July, 1948

“During this period the work done by the County Almoners was eased, as a second Assistant Almoner was appointed towards the end of January.

This report covers the period from 1st January to 5th July, when all autonomous Health Authorities were merged into one main body.

Thirteen names were registered; of these—

8 were single girls

3 were married women separated from their husbands

1 was a widow

1 was divorced from her husband

Births

Eight boys and five girls have been born.

Visits

Twenty-one visits were paid during the course of advising these girls.

Analysis

Married Women (including widows and divorced women)

(1) One kept her baby and convalescence was arranged for them both at Grange-over-Sands Convalescent Home. The convalescence was financed through the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee and the Approved Society. Baby clothes were also provided by the Maternity and Child Welfare. General advice was given and the girl was referred to the Probation Officer for help in obtaining an affiliation order.

(2) One was living with the putative father and this was the second child by him. She was keeping the baby and hoping to marry the putative father when her divorce came through.

(3) One had her baby adopted as she had another baby to support. Admission was arranged to a moral welfare shelter pending the adoption.

(4) One kept her baby and was advised to obtain outdoor relief. The affiliation order proceedings were placed in the hands of the Public Assistance Committee's lawyer.

(5) One kept her baby and was referred to the Nottingham Council Social Service and Assistance Board, who helped with bedding and endeavoured to raise the standard of living in the home. She had four legitimate children. The Probation Officer was advised and visited in connection with obtaining an affiliation order.

Single Girls

(1) Four kept their babies and were referred to the Probation Officer for help in obtaining affiliation orders.

(2) One girl was referred to the Moral Welfare Worker and admitted to the Shelter pending the adoption arrangements being completed.

(3) One girl kept her baby and was given general advice about maternity benefit and help from the A.T.S. Benevolent Fund. This fund gave a grant of £5.

(4) One girl kept her baby and hoped to marry the putative father when his divorce came through.

(5) One girl's baby was adopted by her mother, her brother was referred to the School Nurse, and some effort was made to make the home a little cleaner, with some results."

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

A Ministry of Health Enquiry was held on June 16th to confirm the details of the present supply and probable future needs. The amount now available is insufficient, and a Joint Water Board has been under consideration for some time.

Approximately 99% of the houses are supplied direct from the mains and 1% by standpipe.

Rushley Supply

The quality, in general, was satisfactory, but bacteriological analyses showed the need for adequate and regular chlorination. Chemical analyses failed to show residual chlorine as will be noted from the report reproduced below. Chlorination had to be suspended from 30th January to 18th March on account of some alterations at Rushley, which prevented the use of the chlorination plant. Copies of all analyses are supplied to the Clerk and Water Engineer and any matters affecting the purity of the supply are discussed.

Two samples of raw water taken at Rushley were examined chemically and bacteriologically. They were unsatisfactory bacteriologically and were taken during the period when chlorination was suspended. (See Analyst's Report No. 1).

Nine samples of water from the mains were examined bacteriologically and four chemically. One was unsatisfactory bacteriologically.

Analyst's Reports—

No. 1.—Rushley Water Works. Main Supply Deep Wells. Unchlorinated. Water taken from tap on Main pump at top of well. 4th March, 1948.

No. 2.—Rushley Supply. Taken at Health Dept., 19th October, 1948.

The samples contain per 100,000 parts:—					No. 1	No. 2
Total Solids dried at 180°C	..	..	..	..	22.00	23.00
Suspended Matter	..	..	..	..	absent	absent
Chlorides as chlorine	..	..	..	..	2.13	1.78
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	..	..	..	..	0.28	0.22
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	..	..	..	..	0.0003	absent
Free Ammonia	..	..	..	..	0.0004	0.0008
Albuminoid Ammonia	..	..	..	..	0.0032	0.0004
Temporary Hardness	..	..	..	..	7.00	7.00
Permanent Hardness	..	..	..	..	6.00	6.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 80°F from N/80 KMnO ₄	..	..	..	..	0.004	0.00
pH value	..	..	..	..	7.50	7.50
Appearance	..	..	..	..	clear and bright	clear and bright
Odour	..	..	..	..	none	none
Taste and Colour	..	..	..	..	normal	normal
Heavy Metals	..	..	..	..	absent	absent
Free Chlorine	..	..	..	..	absent	absent
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at						
21°C. in 72 hrs.	..	..	..	..	385	2
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 24 hrs.	..	..	..	..	0	1
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	..	..	..	..	10	3
Coli—aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	..	..	..	..	50	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hrs.	..	..	..	..	0	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	..	..	..	..	present in 5 mls.	absent in 100 mls.

Comments

No. 1.—At the time of sampling the water from Rushley Water Works was of unsatisfactory bacterial quality for human consumption and domestic use, probably owing to some temporary local disturbance.

No. 2.—At the time of sampling the water was of satisfactory bacterial and chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

Meden Valley Supply

Three samples from the mains were examined chemically and four bacteriologically. All were satisfactory. Only one—in October—showed evidence of chlorination.

In addition, reports on samples taken at the source were satisfactory bacteriologically and chemically. One showed evidence of chlorination. The Analyst commented on the increasing hardness and chlorides in the sample from No. 2 Borehole. Budby.

Closet Accommodation

Number of visits re Conversions	..	..	..	..	569
Conversions completed during year	..	..	..	..	62
P.C.'s abolished, 1930-48	..	..	..	..	908
P.C.'s remaining	..	..	..	..	2155

(Including 57 in Teversal District where sewers are not available)

Inspections in connection with:

1. Housing Defects	..	..	..	..	..	740
2. Factories and Workshops	..	..	..	..	..	90
3. Infectious Disease	..	..	..	..	..	87
4. Rodent Infestations	..	..	..	..	..	105
5. Shops Act	..	..	..	..	..	7
6. Meat and Food Inspections:						
(a) Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	456
(b) Markets and Shops	..	..	..	..	..	156
7. Dairies and Cowsheds	..	..	..	..	..	54
8. Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	49
9. Scavenging	..	..	..	..	..	672
10. Disinfestation	..	..	..	..	..	57
11. Movable Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	259
12. Water Supply and Sampling	..	..	..	..	..	199
13. Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	337
14. Smoke Nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	23
15. Miscellaneous Complaints and General Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	569
16. Revisits	..	..	..	..	..	61
17. Miscellaneous Housing Act Visits	..	..	..	..	..	1416
(a) Revisits for Housing Defects	..	..	..	..	..	798
(b) Visits in connection with Re-Housing	..	..	..	..	..	393
(c) Others for Clearance Area procedure	..	..	..	..	..	225
18. Salvage	..	..	..	..	..	354
19. Mortuary	..	..	..	..	..	1
20. Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	15
21. Building Licences	..	..	..	..	..	252
22. Food Premises	..	..	..	..	..	158

Notices Served:

Informal Notices	..	..	..	..	..	664
Statutory Notices	..	..	..	..	..	102
Interviews	..	..	..	..	..	171
Informal Notices outstanding 31st Dec., 1947	..	..	..	..	..	483
Informal Notices outstanding 31st Dec., 1948	..	..	..	..	..	418
Statutory Notices outstanding 31st Dec., 1948	..	..	..	..	..	62
Informal Notices Complied	..	..	..	..	..	729

Summary of Work Done:**(a) Housing (No. of houses affected).**

Roofs, fallpipes, eaves, gutters and walls repaired	..	..	..	..	..	144
Dangerous structures remedied	..	..	..	..	..	21
Remedy of dampness by cement rendering or insertion of Damp Proof Course	..	..	..	..	..	16
Yards paved	..	..	..	..	..	17
Internal repairs	..	..	..	..	..	158
Sinks provided	..	..	..	..	..	12
Sinks renewed	..	..	..	..	..	4
Washing Coppers provided	..	..	..	..	..	1
Washing Coppers renewed	..	..	..	..	..	18
Food Stores provided	..	..	..	..	..	0
Inside Water Supply provided	..	..	..	..	..	0
Defective ovens repaired	..	..	..	..	..	71
Defective floors repaired	..	..	..	..	..	33

(b) General Work.

Water Closets and Structures Repaired	..	..	..	..	..	95
New Ashbins Provided in lieu of Ashpits	..	..	..	..	..	409
Accumulations Removed	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rat Infestations Abated	..	..	..	..	..	28
Complaints Unfounded	..	..	..	..	..	8
Reports to Surveyor	..	..	..	..	..	17
Complaints Received	..	..	..	..	..	802
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dirty Premises Cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	7
Animal Nuisance Abated	..	..	..	..	..	3
Grease Traps Provided	..	..	..	..	..	0

(c) Drainage.

No. of Premises Visited	..	..	..	..	..	215
Blocked Drains Cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	55
New Drains Tested and Passed	..	..	..	..	..	76
Defective Drains Found	..	..	..	..	..	21
Defective Drains Repaired	..	..	..	..	..	16
Open Channel Drainage Abolished	..	..	..	..	..	4
Cesspools Abolished	..	..	..	..	..	0
Cesspools Reconstructed	..	..	..	..	..	0

Smoke Abatement.

No action taken or necessary.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

(a) Council Houses found Infested	..	..	..	..	0
Council Houses Disinfested	..	..	..	..	0
(b) Private Houses found Infested	..	..	..	..	6
Private Houses Disinfested	..	..	..	..	6
Premises Disinfested for other Vermin	..	..	..	..	20

Schools

The Sanitary Provisions at the Schools are reasonable, except at Teversal School which is still provided with pail closets. The Notts. County Council Education Authority are now contemplating the conversion of the pail closets at this School.

Public Baths

Analyst's Report on Sample of Water taken 8/6/48 at 11.30 a.m.

The sample contains per 100.000 parts:—

Total Solids dried at 180°C.	..	..	..	..	40.00
Suspended Matter	..	..	..	..	trace
Chlorides as chlorine	..	..	..	..	12.07
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	..	..	..	..	0.42
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	..	..	..	..	absent
Free Ammonia	..	..	..	..	0.0016
Albuminoid Ammonia	..	..	..	..	0.3424
Temporary Hardness	..	..	..	..	1.00
Permanent Hardness	..	..	..	..	20.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 80°F. from N/80 KMnO ₄	..	..	..	..	0.052
pH value	..	..	..	..	3.00
Appearance	..	..	..	..	clear and bright
Odour and Taste	..	..	..	..	chlorinous
Colour	..	..	..	..	normal
Heavy Metals	..	..	..	..	absent
Free Chlorine	..	..	..	..	0.225 part per million
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C. in 72 hrs.	..	..	..	..	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 24 hrs.	..	..	..	..	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	..	..	..	..	0
Coli—aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	..	..	..	..	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hrs.	..	..	..	..	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	..	..	..	..	Absent in 100 mls.

At the time of sampling this water was of satisfactory bacterial and chemical quality for use in the Swimming Pool.

SECTION D

HOUSING

The Housing Superintendent, Housing Architect and Surveyor have supplied the following details of housing progress:—

Housing Superintendent's Report:—

Number of houses and bungalows at 31/12/48:—

		Houses	Bungalows	Aluminium Bungalows	Flats	Total
Sutton Area	..	1352	222	40	136	1750
Skegby Area	..	436	40	44	32	552
Huthwaite Area	..	170	24		28	222
		—	—	—	—	—
		1958	286	84	196	2524
		—	—	—	—	—
31/12/47	..	1804	262		136	2202
31/12/46	..	1752	262		16	2030
31/12/45	..	1752	262		0	2014

Number of Applications held at 31/12/48.

		Outside U.D.C.	Sutton	Skegby	Huthwaite	Total
9 children		0	1	0	1	2
8 children	..	0	0	0	1	1
7 children	..	0	2	2	3	7
6 children	..	0	1	0	0	1
5 children	..	0	10	1	3	14
4 children	..	1	15	7	15	38
3 children	..	9	31	9	6	55
2 children	..	21	133	20	31	205
1 child	..	41	340	116	88	585
0 children	..	54	346	99	66	565
Applicants for Bungalows	..	6	164	33	48	251
		—	—	—	—	—
		132	1043	287	262	1724
		—	—	—	—	—
31/12/47	..		1013	325	229	1567
31/12/46	..		944	224	176	1344
31/12/45	..		670	119	85	874

The applications, except for bungalows, are in respect of people living in rooms.

Lettings during 1948 were:—

	Sutton	Skegby	Huthwaite	Total
New 3 bedroom houses	46	82	26	154
New 2 bedroom flats	0	16	14	30
New 1 bedroom flats	0	16	14	30
New 2 bedroom bungalows	24	0	0	24
New aluminium bungalows	54	17	13	84
Relets—Houses	13	4	4	21
Bungalows	6	3	2	11
Flats	2	2	0	4
	145	140	83	358
Lettings during 1947	189	5	5	199

Fourteen of the above were let to tenants selected by the Health Department.

The thirteen aluminium bungalows shown under the lettings for Huthwaite were in Sutton or Skegby, but were let to Huthwaite applicants.

G. H. SLACK,

Housing Superintendent.

Housing Architects' Report

	Keys handed to Housing Superintendent.			
1. Schemes in progress:—	'48	'47	'46	Total
(a) Hardwick Lane Housing Scheme Extension No. 7				
19 pairs Type "A," 3 Bedroom = 38 Dwellings				
19 pairs Type "D," Duplex = 76 Dwellings				
To House—114 Families	18	76	20	114
(b) Alfreton Road Housing Scheme Extension No. 2				
22 pairs Type "A," 3 Bedroom = 44 Dwellings				
15 pairs Type "D," Duplex = 60 Dwellings				
To House—104 Families	4	92	8	104
(c) Healdswood (Skegby) Housing Scheme, Ext. 2.				
10 pairs Type "A," 3 Bedroom = 20 Dwellings				
17 pairs Type "B," 3 Bedroom = 34 Dwellings				
13 pairs Type "D," Duplex = 52 Dwellings				
To House—106 Families	78	0	0	78
(d) Huthwaite (Station Road) Housing Scheme.				
19 pairs Type "A," 3 Bedroom = 38 Dwellings				
8 pairs Type "D," Duplex = 32 Dwellings				
To House—70 Families	58	0	0	58

(e) Green's Fields (Skegby) Housing Scheme.

8 pairs Type "A," 3 Bedroom = 16 Dwellings
 16 pairs Type "B," 3 Bedroom = 32 Dwellings
 44 Permanent Alum. Bungalows = 44 Dwellings

To House—92 Families 86 0 0 86

(f) Charles Street Housing Scheme.

16 pairs Type "A," 3 Bedroom = 32 Dwellings
 2 single Type "A," 3 Bedroom = 2 Dwellings
 7 pairs Type "B," 3 Bedroom = 14 Dwellings
 1 single Type "B," 3 Bedroom = 1 Dwelling
 40 Permanent Alum. Bungalows = 40 Dwellings

To House—89 Families 58 0 0 58

(g) Aged Persons' Bungalows, Lime Street Area.

7 pairs Type "A," 2 Bedroom = 14 Dwellings
 4 pairs Type "B," 2 Bedroom = 8 Dwellings
 2 single Type "B," 3 Bedroom = 2 Dwellings

To House—24 Aged
 Couples 24 0 0 24

(h) Huthwaite (Columbia Street) Housing Scheme.

7 pairs Type "L," 3 Bedroom = 14 Dwellings
 10 prs. Types M. & N., 3 Bedroom = 20 Dwellings
 3 pairs Type "L," 3 Bedroom = 6 Dwellings
 12 pairs Type "L," 3 Bedroom = 24 Dwellings
 9 prs. Type M. & N., 3 Bedrooms = 18 Dwellings

To House—82 Families

4 pairs Type "A," 2 Bedroom = 8 Dwellings
 9 pairs Type "B," 2 Bedroom = 18 Dwellings

To House—26 Aged Couples

(i) Huthwaite (Station Road) Housing Scheme Ext.

6 pairs Type "A," 3 Bedroom = 12 Dwellings
 4 pairs Type "D," Duplex = 16 Dwellings
 1 4-Block, 3/4 Bedroom, 1/3
 Bedroom = 4 Dwellings

To House—32 Families

2. Schemes in course of preparation.

(a) Forest Road (Skegby) Housing Scheme.

10 pairs Type "L," 3 Bedroom = 20 Dwellings
 1 pair Type "RA," 2 Bedroom = 2 Dwellings
 1 pair Type "RB," 2 Bedroom = 2 Dwellings
 3 pairs Type "S," 2 Bedroom = 6 Dwellings
 10 pairs Type "T," 2 Bedroom = 20 Dwellings
 5 pairs Type "B," 2 Bedroom
 Bungalows = 10 Dwellings

Total—60 (50 Families & 10 Aged Couples)

(b)	Hardwick Lane Housing Scheme Extension No. 8	
	5 pairs Type "RA," 2 Bedroom	= 10 Dwellings
	6 pairs Type "RB," 2 Bedroom	= 12 Dwellings
	17 pairs Type "S," 2 Bedroom	= 34 Dwellings
	15 pairs Type "T," 2 Bedroom	= 30 Dwellings

Total—86 Dwellings

G. WARNER,

Warner & Dean (Housing Architects).

It will be noted that housing demands continue to outstrip building progress.

No effective action was taken to provide houses for the large families from unfit dwellings.

In addition to the 326 dwellings completed by the Local Authority, 30 houses were built by private contractors.

1—Inspection of Dwelling-Houses During the Year:—

(1)	(a)	Total number of Dwelling-Houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	..	..	635
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	..	..	798
(2)	(a)	Number of Dwelling-Houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	..	...	0
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	..	...	0
(3)		Number of Dwelling-Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	..	..	2
(4)		Number of Dwelling-Houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	..	..	633

2. Remedy of Defects During the Year Without Service of Formal Notices:—

	Number of Defective Dwelling-Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	361
--	---	----	----	----	----	-----

3. Action Under Statutory Powers During the Year:—

(a) Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1936.

(1)	Number of Dwelling-Houses in respect of which notices served requiring repairs	..	..	..	..	0
(2)	Number of Dwelling-Houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	..	..	..	..	0
(a)	By Owners	..	..	..	..	0
(b)	By Local Authority in Default	..	..	..	..	0

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of Dwelling-Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	158
(2) Number of Dwelling-Houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	108
(a) By Owners	81
(b) By Local Authority in Default	27
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936	0
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 ...	0

4. Housing Act, 1935—Overcrowding

No material change

5. Clearance Area Procedure

Re-Housing

No. of Families Re-housed	19
No. of Persons Re-housed	105
Houses demolished	117
Houses demolished since Slum Clearance commenced	974

Public Health Act, 1936

Camping Sites, Temporary Dwellings, etc.

The new caravan colony is presenting many problems, and has not been appreciated by the persons for whom it was provided.

Unless the occupiers show a little more interest in general tidiness and cleanliness, the Council will be compelled to take more drastic action.

Factories Act, 1937

1. Inspections

Part 1

Premises	Number on Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	10	3	1	0
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	100	64	13	0

2. Cases in which defects were found

	Found	Remedied
Sanitary Conveniences Unsuitable or Defective	33	21
Not separate for sexes	1	1

Part VIII

There were 251 outworkers on the list all engaged in the making of wearing apparel. No action was necessary during the year.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Milk Supply:—

No. of Producers	21
No. of Producer Retailers	46
No. of Retailers	95
Dealers' Licence to sell Pasteurised Milk	5
Dealers' Licence to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	5
Dealers' Licence to sell Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk	6
Supplementary Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk	4
Supplementary Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk	3
Supplementary Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	1
No. of Visits to Cowsheds and Dairies	4
New Dairies erected	0
New Cowsheds erected	0
Cowsheds and Dairies modernised	0
Minor Repairs at Cowsheds and Dairies	0

Samples Taken

Total No. of Samples	12
Ordinary Milk	1
Pasteurised (Public Supply)	5
Pasteurised (School Supply)	0
Pasteurised T.T.	6
No. of visits to Schools and Samples	0

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

No. of Slaughterhouses	30
Licensed	0
No. of Butchers using the above	44
New Slaughtermen's Licences issued	0
Slaughtermen's Licences	60
No. of Visits to Slaughterhouses	362

Meat and Food Inspected and Condemned

At Butchers' Shops and Depot

Imported—644lbs. Beef, bone-taint 213lbs. Beef, decomposition; 7,539lbs. Mutton, decomposition; 255lbs. Corned Beef, blown. Home Killed—146lbs. Beef, bone taint.

At Retail Shops

Tinned Milk. 112 tins; Tinned Meat, 12 tins; Tinned Fish, 58 tins; Miscellaneous Tinned, 227 tins; Bacon, 80lbs.; Cheese, 77lbs.; Tea, 97lbs.; Bread, 34lbs.; Eggs, 235; Sausages, 26lbs.; Tomatoes, 144lbs.; Sweets, 20lbs.; Figs, 50lbs.; Barley, 21lbs; Sugar, 66lbs.; Butter, 9lbs.; Cocoa, 3lbs.

Fresh Fish.—Kippers, 756lbs.; Prawns, 36lbs.; Plaice, 98lbs.; Winkles, 168lbs.; Herrings, 296lbs.; Fishcakes, 72; Mussels, 3 bags.

Inspection of Animals Privately Slaughtered

Pigs, 672.

Particulars of organs surrendered:—Tuberculosis, One whole carcase and offal, 14 Mesenterics, 32 Heads, 10 Plucks. Other conditions: 1 Pluck, 2 Livers, 2 Kidneys.

Food and Drugs

The usual reports from the County Council have been received, but do not call for any special comment.

Ice Cream

All premises used for the manufacture or sale of ice-cream were inspected and 19 samples examined for cleanliness. Four unsatisfactory samples resulted. Re-sampling was undertaken and subsequent samples were satisfactory.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Scarlet Fever

Fifty-seven notifications were received and in one the diagnosis was subsequently revised. The total of fifty-six cases is rather less than the annual average for the district.

Cases occurred in each month throughout the year, but the chief incidence was January to March (21) and October to December (22).

The disease was, as usual, benign, and all cases recovered.

Twenty-two cases were removed to hospital. All, but one, for whom accommodation was found at Morton, were admitted to the Forest Isolation Hospital.

The age and sex distribution of all cases is given below:—

Age Groups:		Males	Females	Total
1—3 years	..	1	5	6
3—5 years	..	4	5	9
5—10 years	..	12	10	22
10—15 years	..	8	6	14
15—25 years	..	2	2	4
Over 25 years	..	0	1	1
		<hr/> 27	<hr/> 29	<hr/> 56

The incidence in Wards was:—

East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby	Total
21	18	8	9	56

One of the cases in the East Ward occurred in Harlow Wood Hospital in March.

Diphtheria

For the second time, no case of diphtheria occurred during a calendar year.

FOR THE SEVENTH SUCCESSIVE YEAR, NO IMMUNISED CHILD UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE, AND FOR THE FOURTH SUCCESSIVE YEAR, NO IMMUNISED SCHOOL CHILD, contracted diphtheria.

The following table shows the incidence of the disease for the past fourteen years:—

						Totals	
						Cases	Deaths
1935	..	..	..	..	..	7	0
1936	..	..	..	..	..	39	1
1937	..	..	..	..	..	37	1
1938	..	..	..	..	..	65	4
1939	..	..	..	..	..	39	3
1940	..	..	..	..	..	97	4
Totals, six years prior to immunisation						<hr/> 284	<hr/> 13

Immunisation commenced January, 1941.

1941	..	..	..	Not Immunised	51	4
				Immunised	4	0
					<u>55</u>	<u>4</u>
1942	4	0	8	0	12	0
1943	2	1	1	0	3	1
1944	2	0	7	1	9	1
1945	0	0	1	0	1	0
1946	0	0	1	0	1	0
1947	0	0	0	0	0	0
1948	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>1</u>		
Totals, seven years after immunisation					<u>26</u>	<u>2</u>

Diphtheria Prophylaxis

Completed Treatment during 1948:—

	Under 5's	School Children	Total	Third Injections
Scheme	724	85	809	666
Privately	15	0	15	2
Totals	739	85	824	668

Immunised Children at 31st December, 1948:—

(a) Infants 1—4 years (incl.), 2,460.

(b) School Children 5—14 years (incl.), 5,650.

% Level of Immunisation	31/12/48	31/12/47
(a) Infants, 1—4 years (incl.) ..	83%	81%
(b) School Children, 5—14 years (incl.) ..	96%	95%

Age Groups, 1—4 years.

	Completed Treatment	Commenced Treatment	Consented, but failed to bring infants to clinic
Children born 1944 ..	84%	84%	60— 7%
Children born 1945 ..	85%	85%	54— 8%
Children born 1946 ..	83%	83%	58— 8%
Children born 1947 ..	81%	84%	80—10%

Third Injections given about School Age:—

The Total Number of children, immunised in infancy, who have now had third injections is 3,312.

The total cost of immunisation during the period 1/1/48 to 5/7/48 was £36 16s.

Whooping Cough

An epidemic produced 117 notifications, the bulk of which were from March to July, though some cases occurred each month, except February.

Two infants were admitted to the Forest Hospital.

One premature infant, aged three months, died in Hospital, and another infant, aged four months, died at home.

The age and sex distribution is given below:—

Age Groups:	Males	Females	Total
0—1 years	9	7	16
1—3 years	16	15	31
3—5 years	15	15	30
5—10 years	19	19	38
10—15 years	1	1	2
	<hr/> 60 <hr/>	<hr/> 57 <hr/>	<hr/> 117 <hr/>

The incidence in Wards was:—

East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby	Total
46	50	9	12	117

Whooping Cough Immunisation was available on request. At the end of the year. 40 infants had commenced, and 36 had completed the course of three injections.

Acute Poliomyelitis

Four cases were notified, one adult, one school child and two infants under school age. The school girl was seen by a consultant before removal to hospital. The initial symptoms were so slight that three of the cases were first seen by a doctor in the paralytic stage. All were mild and made good progress. Three were admitted to the Forest Hospital, and the other, an infant, put on the list for admission to Harlow Wood Hospital.

Two cases were notified in April and two in September. No direct connection between them was demonstrable.

Pneumonia

There is nothing significant to report. Only two cases were notified.

Erysipelas

Two cases were notified, one being admitted to the Lodge Moor Isolation Hospital, Sheffield.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Two cases were notified and information on a third was received from the County Medical Officer. All recovered without damage to the eyesight.

Measles

The fees for notification were increased from 1/- to 2/6 from 1/4/48

The 188 notified cases occurred throughout the year in the East and West Wards, the majority in the first half of the year. The epidemic in the Skegby Ward was almost entirely from September to December. February was the only month in which no notifications were received.

All cases were nursed at home and there were no deaths,

The incidence in Wards was:—

East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby	Total
58	31	1	98	188

The age and sex distribution of all cases is given below:—

Age Groups:	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	1	1	2
1—3 years	16	20	36
3—5 years	22	25	47
5—10 years	50	52	102
10—15 years	0	1	1
	<hr/> 89	<hr/> 99	<hr/> 188

Puerperal Pyrexia

Two cases were notified. One case occurred in Highbury Hospital to which the other one was admitted after confinement at home. Both recovered.

Diabetes Mellitus

One application for a free supply of insulin was granted, making a total of five cases in receipt of insulin to 5/7/48.

The cost to the Council was £9 15s. 2d.

Costs—Infectious Disease (To 5/7/48)

Precept to South Notts. Joint Hospital Board— £433 18s. 8d.

Maintenance and other charges:—

Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	50	2	4
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	10
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	5	13	8
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	6
Diphtheria (suspected case)	..	..	..	..	..	18	1	
Examination of Swabs (2)	..	..	..	..	..	6	0	
						<hr/> £497	<hr/> 13	<hr/> 1

Tuberculosis

Age periods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
1-5	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
5-15	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
15-25	3	9	0	0	0	4	0	0
25-35	3	2	1	0	0	2	0	0
35-45	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
45-55	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
55-65	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
65 and upwards	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	10	13	2	2	2	9	2	1

The total number of pulmonary notifications fell to 23 and, as in the previous four years, there were rather more females than males. Of the new cases notified during the year, two males and three females died, and in addition, a further four female deaths occurred within one year of notification.

Though the number of notifications is too small to use statistically, it is perhaps worth recording that not one of the males was a miner; of the women, five were housewives and five employed in industry—four in hosiery and one in shoe-making.

One infant and one school-child died of tuberculous meningitis. The latter was admitted to Sheffield Children's Hospital where streptomycin is available. The other fatal non-pulmonary case was an adult who died of abdominal tuberculosis.

The only case not notified before death was one of tuberculous meningitis and miliary tuberculosis.

On Register	Males		Females		Total
	P.	N.P.	P.	N.P.	
31/12/47	126	44	147	40	357
31/12/48	129	42	145	36	352

Eleven cases were removed from the Register having been notified as recovered.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Cases of Infectious Disease during the year 1948

Notifiable Disease.	Number of cases notified.													Total cases notified in—						
	Age Groups.																			
	TOTAL	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and Over	East Ward	West Ward	Huthwaite Ward	Skegby Ward	Total cases re-moved to Hosp.	Deaths	
Scarlet Fever	..	56	0	2	4	4	5	22	14	3	2	0	0	0	21	18	8	9	22	0
Diphtheria	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis		4	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	0
Cerebro-Spinal-Fever		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia	..	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	..	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	..	188	2	14	22	16	31	102	1	0	0	0	0	58	31	1	98	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	..	117	16	15	16	13	17	38	2	0	0	0	0	46	50	9	12	2	2	2

